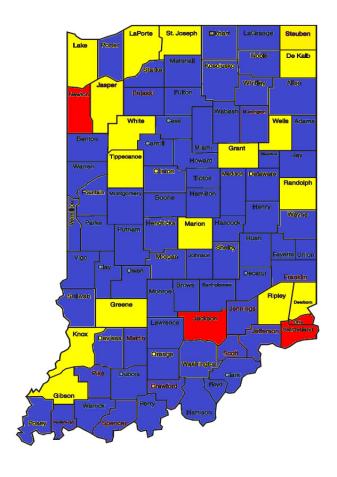
Tobacco-Free School Districts

Each year in the United States, over 41,000 adult deaths are attributable to secondhand smoke breathed by nonsmokers. Of these deaths, each year, over 7,000 are due to lung cancer, and approximately 34,000 are due to heart disease. An estimated 1,426 people in Indiana die prematurely each year due to secondhand smoke exposure.

Secondhand smoke has significant impact on children. Indiana communities are working with local school districts to ensure tobacco use is not allowed anywhere on school campuses.

Tobacco-free School Districts Map



Components of a Comprehensive Tobacco-free School Policy:

- A. possession or use of tobacco in any form; such as, cigar, cigarette, pipe, chewing tobacco, etc.; is prohibited
- B. the adopted policy is effective 24 hours a day
- C. school buildings are tobacco free
- D. school grounds are tobacco free
- E. school vehicles are tobacco free
- F. all students are subject to the policy's regulations
- G. all staff are subject to the policy's regulations
- H. all parents and visitors are subject to the policy's regulations

Seventy-one (71) counties have tobacco-free campus policies in place in all school districts, providing 88% of our youth with protection from secondhand smoke exposure at school. However, 4 counties do not have a tobacco-free campus policy in place at any of their school districts.

Tobacco-free Colleges and Universities

Colleges prepare students to cope with the realities of adult living. One emerging reality is that few indoor spaces permit smoking. In growing numbers, worksites, restaurants, bars, public buildings and private homes are smoke-free.

Currently 60 Indiana college and university campuses are tobacco-free. This includes 8 campuses in the Indiana University system (except for IPFW), most Ivy Tech campuses around the state, Purdue University's Calumet and North Central campuses, and all ITT Technical Institutes.

Indiana colleges and universities have expanded their tobacco use policies on campuses in recent years. This is one way to combat heavy targeting of college students by the tobacco industry. University officials have reason to become engaged in and support community smoke-free air ordinance campaigns. Comprehensive smoke-free air laws in a surrounding community may reduce smoking rates among college students, especially after the laws have been in place for over a year and have been well-established.

Components of a Comprehensive Tobacco-free College/University policy:

- A. Tobacco is defined as all tobacco-derived or containing products, including, but not limited to, cigarettes (clove, bidis, kreteks), cigars and cigarillos, hookah-smoked products, and oral tobacco (spit and spitless, smokeless, chew, snuff).
- B. Tobacco use is prohibited on all college and university grounds, college/university owned or leased properties, and in campus-owned, leased, or rented vehicles.
- C. All tobacco industry promotions, advertising, marketing, and distribution are prohibited on campus properties.
- D. The sale of tobacco products and tobacco-related merchandise (including logo containing items) is prohibited on all university property and at university sponsored events, regardless of the operating vendor.
- E. The distribution or sampling of tobacco and associated products is prohibited on all university owned or leased property and at university-sponsored events, regardless of the venue.
- F. Tobacco industry and related company sponsorship of athletic events and athletes is prohibited.
- G. The college/university does not permit tobacco companies on campus to conduct student recruitment or employment activities.
- H. The college/university does not accept any direct or indirect funding from tobacco companies.
- I. The campus provides and/or promotes cessation services/resources for all members of the college/university community.

Indiana Tobacco-Free Policy and Ordinance Lists can be accessed by going to this link. http://www.in.gov/isdh/tpc/2333.htm